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withstanding any other provisions of the law, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized, within two years after the enactment of this Act: (A) to sell, subject to such conditions he deems appropriate in the national interest, the two obsolete vessels C1-M-AV1 Private George Peters, and C1-M-AV1 Resolute, for the purpose of conversion and operation in the fisheries, or the domestic commerce of the United States, after due advertisement and upon competitive sealed bids, to the highest bidder, and (B) to allow obsolete vessels previously sold from the reserve fleet to be converted and operated in the fisheries of the United States. *Provided*, That (1) any conversion work shall be performed in the United States; (2) The vessels shall be documented and operated under the laws of the United States; (3) if the vessels are scrapped, they shall be scrapped in the domestic market; and *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall not sell the vessels for less than their scrap value in the domestic market. (4) The vessels shall be purchased only by citizens of the United States or by a corporation organized under the laws of any of the United States whose shareholders comprise not less than seventy-five percent United States citizenry.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York (Mr. MURPHY) will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. SNYDER) will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. MURPHY).

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. MURPHY of New York asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4088, legislation which will authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell two obsolete vessels, the *Private George Peters* and the *Resolute*.

This bill is necessary because section 510(g) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, prohibits the use of obsolete Government vessels for commercial operation. Thus, the Secretary of Commerce, although empowered to sell the obsolete vessels for scrapping or nontransportation usage, does not have the statutory authority to sell the vessels for commercial use.

H.R. 4088 as reported by the committee provides that the Secretary of Commerce may, after due advertisement and the solicitation of sealed bids, sell the vessels to the highest bidder. The Secretary shall not sell the vessels for less than their scrap value in the domestic market. The vessels shall be purchased only by citizens of the United States or by a corporation organized under the laws of any of the United States whose shareholders comprise not less than 75 percent U.S. citizenry.

This legislation also provides that any conversion work shall be performed in the United States, and the vessels shall be documented and operated under the laws of the United States. Further, if the

vessels are scrapped within 5 years after the date of sale, they shall be scrapped in the domestic market.

This legislation will also allow the conversion and operation in the domestic fisheries of vessels previously sold from the reserve fleet.

The sale of these vessels will enlarge the domestic merchant marine fleet and stimulate U.S. trade. As the bill stands, up to \$3 million per vessel will be spent for conversion of these vessels in U.S. yards. These sums will not be spent if H.R. 4088 is not enacted.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. SNYDER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H.R. 4088 is to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell certain obsolete vessels from the reserve fleet for use in commercial operations. Under current law, while an obsolete Government vessel may be sold for scrap purposes, it may not be sold for commercial use. Consequently, this specific legislation is necessary in order to allow some enterprising American businessmen to buy these obsolete vessels and use them in our ocean commerce. Thereby creating new jobs for American workers.

Specifically, this bill authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to sell, by competitive bid, two obsolete vessels for use in either the domestic commerce or the fisheries of the United States provided; that any conversion work shall be performed in the United States, the vessels shall be documented and operated under the laws of the United States if the vessels are scrapped they shall be scrapped in the domestic market, that they shall not be sold for less than their scrap value in the domestic market and that they shall only be purchased by citizens of the United States or by a corporation whose shareholders comprise not less than 75 percent U.S. citizenry.

In addition, this bill also permits vessels which have previously been sold from the reserve fleet to be used in the fisheries of the United States.

Finally, I would like to point out that our committee, under the strong leadership of the chairman and Congressman PAUL McCLOSKEY, the ranking minority member on the full committee, has included within the Maritime Omnibus bill a provision that gives the Secretary of Commerce sufficient authority to sell obsolete vessels from the reserve fleet for commercial use, without first acquiring specific congressional approval.

I commend the chairman for his leadership in this area and I urge the passage of H.R. 4088.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MURPHY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4088, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3, rule XXVI, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT OF 1980

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6410) to reduce paperwork and enhance the economy and efficiency of the Government and the private sector by improving Federal information publication, and for other purposes, as amended. The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 6410

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980".

Sec. 2. (a) Title 44 of the United States Code is amended by striking out chapter 35 and inserting in its place the following new chapter:

Chapter 35—COORDINATION OF FEDERAL INFORMATION POLICY

- Sec. 3501. Purpose.
- 3502. Definitions.
- 3503. Office of Federal Information Policy.
- 3504. Authority and functions of Director.
- 3505. Assignment of tasks and duties.
- 3506. Federal agency responsibilities.
- 3507. Public information collection activities—submission to Director for approval and delegation.
- 3508. Determination of necessity for information; hearing.
- 3509. Designation of central coordinating agency.
- 3510. Cooperation of agencies in information available.
- 3511. Establishment and operation of Federal Information Locator System.
- 3512. Penalty for failure to furnish information.
- 3513. Director review of agency activities—reporting; agency responsiveness to Congress.
- 3514. Responsiveness to Congress.
- 3515. Administrative powers.
- 3516. Rules and regulations.
- 3517. Consultation with other agencies and the public.
- 3518. Effect on existing laws and regulations.
- 3519. Access to information.
- 3520. Authorization of appropriated funds.
- 3501. Purpose

It is the purpose of this chapter to—

- (1) Federal information policies and practices shall be coordinated and integrated with each other and shall be uniform, as far as practicable, throughout the Federal Government;
- (2) information needed by agencies shall be obtained with a minimum burden on persons and entities required to furnish the information, and obtained, used, and disseminated at a minimum cost to the Government;
- (3) information collected and maintained by an agency shall, as far as practicable, be maintained in a manner to maximize the usefulness of the information to Congress, agencies, and the public;
- (4) the collection, maintenance, use, and dissemination of personal information by agencies shall be consistent with the Privacy Act of 1974 and other applicable laws, in

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

promise approach which was carefully worked out by the Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures and approved by the Ways and Means Committee.

When the full committee first considered this bill, concerns were expressed about some provisions then in the bill concerning the Federal income tax treatment of debts which are discharged as part of a bankruptcy case and debts which are cancelled in transactions outside bankruptcy. These concerns were raised by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRENZEL) and by the gentleman from California (Mr. EDWARDS), the chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee which developed the 1978 bankruptcy legislation. As a result, the subcommittee reconsidered and modified the debt discharge rules. The compromise approach is now supported by both the gentleman from Minnesota and the gentleman from California as providing a fair balance between flexibility in bankruptcy planning and legitimate tax policy concerns.

In the case of debt discharged in bankruptcy, the compromise approach allows the debtor to elect to apply the debt discharge amount first to reduce basis in depreciable assets, before applying any excess to reduce tax attributes. In the case of a solvent debtor, the bill retains the election under sections 108 and 1017 of the code, permitting reduction in asset basis instead of reporting ordinary income from debt cancellation, but limits basis reduction to depreciable assets only.

The committee believes that the compromise approach gives flexibility to the debtor to account for a debt discharge amount in a manner most favorable to the debtor's tax situation. For example, a bankrupt debtor which wishes to retain net operating losses will be able to elect to reduce asset basis in depreciable property. Similarly, a solvent taxpayer can continue to defer recognition of income by electing to reduce basis of depreciable assets.

At the same time, in developing the debt discharge rules of the bill, the committee recognized that under present law taxpayers have been able to avoid completely, rather than to defer, the tax consequences of debt discharge. For example, present law permits taxpayers to reduce the basis of nondepreciable assets which may never be sold, such as stock in a subsidiary corporation or the land on which the company operates its business. The compromise approach of the bill gives debtors flexibility in accounting for the debt discharge amount, but insures that the deferred amount eventually will be recognized.

This bill was developed after several years' work, in cooperation with bar, bankruptcy, and accounting groups, and reflects a carefully developed and fair accommodation between bankruptcy policy and tax policy. It is a consensus bill, which was reported by the Committee on Ways and Means without a dissenting vote. Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of H.R. 5043.

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Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5043, the Bankruptcy Tax Act of 1980. The bill is one of the more significant bills to be passed by the Committee on Ways and Means and its Select Revenue Measures Subcommittee. I would like to commend Representatives FRENZEL and ROSTENKOWSKI for their efforts in reconciling the different points of views that developed during the bill's consideration.

In 1978, legislation was enacted that significantly amended the Federal bankruptcy laws (Public Law 95-598). These amendments generally became effective on October 1, 1979. Separate legislation was required to conform the tax laws to the new bankruptcy law. However, passage of the conforming tax changes was unfortunately delayed.

H.R. 5043 conforms the tax laws to the recently enacted bankruptcy provisions and establishes for the first time uniform statutory rules for taxpayers involved in bankruptcy or similar proceedings. In addition, the bill amends several other tax provisions to make it clear how these provisions shall apply in the case of taxpayers involved in bankruptcy or similar proceedings. For example, the bill: First, liberalizes the 12-month liquidation rules under code section 337 in the case of certain bankruptcy related liquidations; and second, makes it clear that the personal holding company penalty tax will not apply to corporate taxpayers involved in a bankruptcy or similar proceeding.

I have been informed that the Judiciary Committee, which developed the 1978 bankruptcy amendments, has not objected to the bill and the chairman of its Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, DON EDWARDS, feels this is a fair bill.

In summary, H.R. 5043 balances tax and bankruptcy policies and I urge its immediate passage.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BUTLER).

(Mr. BUTLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, as one who was active in writing the Bankruptcy Act of 1978, I have more than a passing interest in this legislation.

The bill as originally reported out by the Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures contained several provisions which the bankruptcy community felt generally would adversely affect some of the policies implicit in the Bankruptcy Reform Act. These dealt with the treatment of income from the discharge of indebtedness and the exchange of stock for debt.

The bill was subsequently reworked, and in its reported form today the bill has taken positions regarding these matters which are compromises between the position contained in the bill originally and that urged by those in agreement and those in the bankruptcy community that I mentioned before.

In particular, where there is income from the discharge of indebtedness, the

debtor can elect to reduce the basis of depreciable property in any order desired, to the extent of such income, and then, if there remains such income, reduce tax attributes, including net operating loss carryovers.

Also, where there is an exchange of stock for debt, the value of the stock is determinable by the parties, and the IRS will be bound by such a determination where it is reached as a result of adverse positions taken by the debtor and the creditor in seeking to reach such an agreement.

We would have been more satisfied had these provisions allowed for greater flexibility in the treatment of the net operating losses. However, it does constitute an acceptable compromise between the bankruptcy policy, as envisioned when the Bankruptcy Act was written, and tax policy. Therefore, as an acceptable compromise I would urge that it be voted favorably.

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRENZEL), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

(Mr. FRENZEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI), the ranking minority member, the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN), and others who were so helpful in trying to resolve what looked like some very great difficulties with this bill. In my judgment, the bill represents a fine compromise in an attempt to reconcile the tax law to the new bankruptcy law which was passed in 1978. I hope the bill will be voted for by all Members of this body.

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5043, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3, rule XXVII, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

SALE OF OBSOLETE VESSELS

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4088) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell two obsolete vessels to Coast Line Co. and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4088

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That not-

"(5) automatic data processing and telecommunications technology shall be acquired and used in a manner which improves service delivery and program management, increases productivity, reduces waste and fraud, and, where possible, reduces the information processing burden on the public and private sectors.

"§ 3502. Definitions

"As used in this chapter, the term—

"(1) 'agency' means any executive department, military department, Government corporation, Government controlled corporation, or other establishment in the executive branch of the Government (including the Executive Office of the President), or any independent regulatory agency; but does not include the General Accounting Office or the governments of the District of Columbia and of the territories and possessions of the United States, and their various subdivisions;

"(2) 'collection of information' means the obtaining or soliciting of facts or opinions for any purpose by an agency by the use of written report forms, application forms, schedules, questionnaires, reporting or recordkeeping requirements, or other similar methods calling for either—

"(A) answers to identical questions posed to, or identical reporting or recordkeeping requirements imposed on, ten or more persons; or

"(B) answers to questions posed to agencies of the United States which are to be used for general statistical purposes;

"(3) 'data element' means a distinct piece of information such as a name, term, number, abbreviation, or symbol;

"(4) 'data element dictionary' means a system containing standard and uniform definitions and cross references for commonly used data elements;

"(5) 'data profile' means a synopsis of the questions contained in an information collection request, and also such related items as the official name of the request, the location of information obtained through such request, a description of any compilations, analyses, or reports derived from such information, any record retention requirements associated with such request, the agency responsible for such request, the authorizing statute, and other information necessary to identify, access, and use the data contained in such information;

"(6) 'Director' means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget;

"(7) 'directory of information resources' means a catalog of information collection requests, containing a data profile for each request;

"(8) 'independent regulatory agency' means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Election Commission, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Maritime Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Mine Enforcement Safety and Health Review Commission, the National Labor Relations Board, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, the Postal Rate Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission, and other similar agencies designated by statute as independent regulatory establishments of the Federal Government;

"(9) 'information collection request' means a written report form, application form, schedule, questionnaire, or other reporting or recordkeeping requirement for the collection of information;

"(10) 'information referral service' means the function that assists officials and citizens in obtaining access to the Federal Information Locator System;

"(11) 'person' means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, business trust, or legal representative, an organized group of individuals, a State, territorial, or local government or branch thereof, or a political subdivision of a State, territory, or local government or a branch of a political subdivision; and

"(12) 'recordkeeping requirement' means a requirement imposed by an agency on persons to maintain specified records.

"§ 3503. Office of Federal Information Policy
"(a) There is established in the Office of Management and Budget an office to be known as the Office of Federal Information Policy.

"(b) There shall be at the head of the Office an Administrator who shall be appointed by, and who shall report directly to, the Director. The Director shall delegate to the Administrator the authority and responsibility to administer all functions under this chapter. The Administrator shall serve as principal adviser to the Director on Federal information policy.

"§ 3504. Authority and functions of director

"(a) The Director shall provide overall direction in the development and implementation of Federal information policies, principles, standards, and guidelines, including review and approval of information collection requests, the reduction of the paperwork burden placed on the public, Federal statistical activities, records management activities, privacy of records pertaining to individuals, interagency sharing of information, and acquisition and use of automatic data processing and other technology for managing information resources.

"(b) The general information policy functions of the Director shall include—

"(1) developing and establishing uniform information resources management policies and overseeing the development of information management principles, standards, and guidelines and promoting their use;

"(2) initiating and receiving proposals for changes in legislation, regulations, and agency procedures to improve information practices, and informing the President and the Congress on the progress made in effecting such changes;

"(3) coordinating, through the review of budget proposals and otherwise, agency information practices;

"(4) promoting, through the use of the Federal Information Locator System and the review of budget proposals, and otherwise, greater agency sharing of information (consistent with applicable laws) to enhance the usefulness of the information and limit the reporting burden on the public;

"(5) evaluating the agencies' information practices to determine their adequacy, efficiency, and compliance with policies, principles, standards, and guidelines promulgated by the Director; and

"(6) overseeing the planning of, and the conduct of research with respect to, Federal information collection, processing, storage, transmission, and use.

"(c) The information collection request clearance and other paperwork functions of the Director shall include—

"(1) reviewing and approving information collection requests proposed by agencies;

"(2) determining whether the collection of information by an agency is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency and has practical utility for the agency;

"(3) designating, in accordance with section 3509, a collection agency to obtain information for two or more agencies;

"(4) setting goals for reductions of the

numbers and burdens of Federal information collection requests;

"(5) overseeing action on the recommendations of the Commission on Federal Paperwork; and

"(6) designing and operating the Federal Information Locator System in accordance with section 3511.

"(d) The statistical policy and coordination functions of the Director shall include—

"(1) developing, in conjunction with the agencies, long range plans for the improved performance of Federal statistical activities and programs;

"(2) coordinating, through the review of budget proposals and otherwise, the functions of the Government with respect to gathering, interpreting, and disseminating statistics and statistical information;

"(3) overseeing the establishment of Government-wide policies, principles, standards, and guidelines covering statistical collection procedures and methods, statistical classifications, and statistical information presentation and dissemination; and

"(4) evaluating statistical program performance and agencies' compliance with Government-wide policies, principles, standards, and guidelines.

"(e) The records management functions of the Director shall include—

"(1) providing advice and assistance to the Administrator of General Services to promote coordination in the administration of chapters 29, 31, and 33 of this title with the information policies, principles, standards, and guidelines established in this chapter;

"(2) reviewing compliance by Federal agencies with the requirements of chapter 29, 31, and 33 of this title and with regulations promulgated by the Administrator of General Services thereunder; and

"(3) coordinating records management policies and programs with related information programs such as information collection, statistics, automatic data processing and telecommunications, and similar activities.

"(f) The privacy functions of the Director shall include—

"(1) overseeing the development of and promulgating policies, principles, standards, and guidelines on information disclosure and confidentiality, and on safeguarding the security of information collected or maintained by agencies, or in conjunction with Federal programs;

"(2) providing agencies with advice and guidance about information security, retention, exchange, and disclosure; and

"(3) monitoring compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a) and related information management laws.

"(g) The automatic data processing and telecommunications functions of the Director shall include—

"(1) establishing policies, principles, standards, and guidelines for automatic data processing and telecommunications functions and activities, and overseeing the establishment of standards under section 110(f) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 759a);

"(2) monitoring the effectiveness of the compliance with, directives issued pursuant to sections 110 and 111 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 757, 759) and reviewing proposed determinations under section 111(g) of such Act;

"(3) providing, in coordination with the Administrator of General Services, advice and guidance on the acquisition and use of automatic data processing and telecommunications equipment, and coordinating, through the review of budget proposals and otherwise, agency proposals for acquisition and use of such equipment; and

"(4) promoting the use of automatic data

processing and telecommunications equipment to improve the effectiveness of the use and dissemination of data in the operation of Federal programs; and

"(5) initiating and reviewing proposals for changes in legislation, regulations, and agency procedures to improve automatic data processing and telecommunications practices, and informing the President and the Congress of the progress made in effecting such changes.

"(h) Other functions of the Director shall include ensuring that, in developing rules and regulations, agencies—

"(1) utilize efficient methods to collect, use and disseminate necessary information;

"(2) provide an early and substantial opportunity for the public to comment on proposed means of collecting information related to such rules and regulations; and

"(3) make assessments of the consequences of alternative methods of implementing the statutory goals of such rules and regulations (including alternative methods of collecting information).

"(i) In any review of regulations by the Director authorized by law, the Director shall consider the relationship of such regulations to the policies, principles, standards, and guidelines established under this chapter.

"§ 3505. Assignment of tasks and deadlines

"In carrying out the authority and functions assigned by this chapter, the Director shall—

"(1) within one year after the date of enactment of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980—

"(A) establish standards and requirements for agency audits of all major information systems, assign the responsibility for conducting such audits, and assign the responsibility for conducting Government-wide or multiagency audits;

"(B) establish the Federal Information Locator System;

"(C) identify areas of duplication in information collection requests and develop a schedule and methods for eliminating the duplication; and

"(D) develop a proposal to augment the Federal Information Locator System to include data profiles of major information holdings of agencies (used in the conduct of their operations) which are not otherwise required by this chapter to be included in the System; and

"(2) within two years after such date of enactment—

"(A) establish a schedule and a management control system (including policies, principles, standards, and guidelines) to ensure that practices and programs of the various information handling disciplines, such as records management, are appropriately integrated with each other, and with the broad information policies established by this chapter;

"(B) identify initiatives which may achieve substantial productivity improvement in Federal operations using information processing technology;

"(C) develop a program to (i) enforce Federal information processing standards, particularly language standards, at all Federal installations; and (ii) revitalize the standards development program, separating it from peripheral technical assistance functions and directing it to the most productive areas;

"(D) complete action on recommendations of the Commission on Federal Paperwork, including development of legislation necessary to implement such recommendations;

"(E) develop, in consultation with the Administrator of General Services, a five-year plan for meeting the automatic data processing and telecommunications needs of the Federal Government in accordance with the requirements of section 111 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of

1949 (40 U.S.C. 759) and the purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980; and

"(F) submit to the President and the Congress legislative proposals to remove inconsistencies in laws and practices involving privacy, confidentiality, and disclosure of information.

"§ 3506. Federal agency responsibilities

"(a) Each agency shall be responsible for carrying out its information management activities in an efficient, effective, and economical manner, and for complying with the information policies, principles, standards, and guidelines prescribed by the Director.

"(b) The head of each agency shall designate, within three months of the date of enactment of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, a senior official who reports directly to such agency head to carry out the responsibilities of the agency under this chapter.

"(c) Each agency shall—

"(1) systematically inventory its major information systems and periodically review its information management activities, including planning, budgeting, organizing, directing, training, promoting, controlling, and other managerial activities involving the collection, use, and dissemination of information;

"(2) take steps to ensure that its information systems do not overlap each other or duplicate those of other agencies;

"(3) develop procedures for assessing the paperwork and reporting burden of its information collection activities and of proposed legislation and regulations related to such agency; and

"(4) assign to the official designated under subsection (b) the responsibility for the conduct of and accountability for any acquisitions made pursuant to a delegation of authority under section 111 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 759).

"(d) The head of each agency shall establish such procedures as he may deem necessary to ensure the compliance of his agency with the requirements of the Federal Information Locator System, including necessary screening and compliance activities.

"§ 3507. Public information collection activities—Submission to Director; approval and delegation

"(a) An agency shall not conduct or sponsor the collection of information unless, in advance of adoption or revision of the request for collection of such information—

"(1) the agency has taken appropriate steps, including consultation with the Director (A) to eliminate information collections which seek to obtain information available from another source within the Federal Government (through the use of the Federal Information Locator System and other means), (B) to reduce the compliance burden on respondents, and (C) to formulate plans for tabulating the information in a manner which will enhance its usefulness to other agencies and to the public;

"(2) the agency has submitted to the Director the proposed information collection request, copies of pertinent regulations and of other related materials as the Director may specify, and an explanation of measures taken to satisfy paragraph (1) of this section, and has caused a notice of such submission to be published in the Federal Register; and

"(3) the Director has approved the proposed information collection request, or sufficient time has elapsed as provided under subsection (c).

"(b) Any disapproval, in whole or in part, under subsection (a) of a proposed information collection request of an independent regulatory agency may be voided if the agency, by a majority vote of its members, overrides the Director's decision.

"(c) The Director shall, within sixty days

of receipt of a proposed information collection request, notify the agency involved of his decision to approve or disapprove the request. If the Director determines that a request submitted for review cannot be reviewed within sixty days, he may, after notice to the agency involved, extend the review period for an additional thirty days. If the Director does not notify the agency of an extension, denial, or approval within sixty days (or, if he has extended the review period for an additional thirty days and does not notify the agency of a denial or approval within the time of the extension), his approval may be inferred and the agency may collect the information for not more than one year.

"(d) No approval of an information collection request shall be valid for a period of more than three years.

"(e) If the Director finds that a senior official designated pursuant to section 3506(b) has independence from any program responsibility and has sufficient resources to evaluate whether proposed information collection requests should be approved, the Director may, by rule subject to the notice and comment provisions of chapter 5 of title 5, delegate to such official his power to approve proposed requests in specific program areas, for specific purposes, or for all agency purposes. Such delegation shall not preclude the Director from reviewing individual information collection requests if the Director determines that circumstances warrant such a review. The Director shall retain authority to revoke such delegations of power, both in general and with regard to any specific matter. In acting for the Director, any official to whom approval powers have been delegated shall comply fully with the rules and regulations promulgated by the Director.

"(f) No agency shall be exempt from the requirements of this chapter.

"§ 3508. Determination of necessity for information; hearing

"Before approving a proposed information collection request, the Director shall determine whether the collection of information by an agency is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency and has practical utility for the agency. Before making a determination the Director may give the agency and other interested persons an opportunity to be heard or to submit statements in writing. To the extent, if any, that the Director determines that the collection of information by an agency is unnecessary, for any reason, the agency may not engage in the collection of the information.

"§ 3509. Designation of central collection agency

"The Director may designate a collection agency to obtain information for two or more agencies if the Director is of the opinion that the needs of such agencies for information will be adequately served by a single collection agency, and such sharing of data is not inconsistent with any applicable law. In such cases the Director shall prescribe (with reference to the collection of information) the duties and functions of the collection agency so designated and of the agencies for which it is to act as agent (including reimbursement for costs). While the designation is in effect, an agency covered by it may not obtain for itself information which it is the duty of the collection agency to obtain. The Director may modify the designation from time to time as circumstances require.

"§ 3510. Cooperation of agencies in making information available

"(a) The Director may direct an agency to make available to another agency information obtained pursuant to an information collection request if—

"(1) the disclosure is not inconsistent with any applicable law;

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"(2) it is disclosed in the form of statistical totals or summaries; or

"(3) the person who supplied the information consents to such disclosure.

"(b) If information obtained by an agency is released by that agency to another agency, all the provisions of law (including penalties which relate to the unlawful disclosure of information) apply to the officers and employees of the agency to which information is released to the same extent and in the same manner as the provisions apply to the officers and employees of the agency which originally obtained the information. The officers and employees of the agency to which the information is released, in addition, shall be subject to the same provisions of law, including penalties, relating to the unlawful disclosure of information as if the information had been collected directly by that agency.

"§ 3511. Establishment and operation of Federal Information Locator System

"(a) There is hereby established in the Office of Federal Information Policy a Federal Information Locator System (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'System') composed of a directory of information resources, a data element dictionary, and an information referral service. The System shall serve as the authoritative register of all information collection requests.

"(b) In designing and operating the System, the Director shall—

"(1) design and operate an indexing system for the System;

"(2) promulgate rules requiring the head of each agency to prepare in a form specified by the Director, and to submit to the Director for inclusion in the System, a data profile for each information collection request of such agency;

"(3) compare data profiles for proposed information collection requests against existing profiles in the System, and make available the results of such comparison to—

"(A) agency officials who are planning new information collection activities; and

"(B) on request, members of the general public; and

"(4) ensure that no actual data, except descriptive data profiles necessary to identify duplicate data or to locate information, are contained within the System.

"§ 3512. Penalty for failure to furnish information

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to provide information to any agency if the information collection request involved was made after December 31, 1981, in violation of section 3507.

"§ 3513. Director review of agency activities; reporting; agency response

"(a) The Director shall, with the advice and assistance of the Administrator of General Services, review, at least once every three years, by means of selective inspections, the information management activities of each agency to ascertain their adequacy and efficiency. In evaluating the adequacy and efficiency of these activities, the Director shall pay particular attention to whether the agency has complied with section 3506.

"(b) The Director shall report the results of the inspections to the appropriate agency head, the House Committee on Government Operations, the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, and committees of the Congress having jurisdiction over legislation relating to the operations of the agency involved.

"(c) Each agency which receives a report pursuant to subsection (b) shall, within sixty days thereafter, prepare and submit to the Director, the House Committee on Government Operations, the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, the House and Sen-

ate Committees on Appropriations, and the committees of the Congress having jurisdiction over legislation relating to its operations, a written statement describing any measures taken to alleviate or remove any problems or deficiencies identified in such report.

"§ 3514. Responsiveness to Congress

"(a) The Director shall keep the Congress and its committees fully and currently informed of the major activities under this chapter, and shall submit a report thereon to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives annually and at such other times as may be necessary for this purpose. The Director shall include in such reports—

"(1) proposals for legislative changes needed to improve Federal information management, including, with respect to information collection, recommendations to ease the burden upon individuals and small organizations;

"(2) a compilation of legislative impediments to the collection of information which the Director concludes that an agency needs but does not have authority to collect;

"(3) an analysis by agency, and by such other categories as he may deem useful, describing the compliance burden of information collection requests of agencies of persons outside the Federal Government, as well as the costs to agencies;

"(4) a summary of accomplishments to reduce the burden of complying with Federal information collection requests by such means as reducing the time, cost, complexity, and incomprehensibility of Federal paperwork;

"(5) a tabulation of areas of duplication in agency information collection requests identified during the preceding year and any designations of central collection agencies made to preclude the collection of duplicate information;

"(6) a list of all violations of provisions of this chapter and rules, regulations, guidelines, policies, and procedures issued under this chapter; and

"(7) with respect to recommendations of the Commission on Federal Paperwork—

"(A) the specific actions taken on each recommendation which has been completely implemented;

"(B) the major actions still required to implement each remaining recommendation and the target date for completing each such action;

"(C) a detailed assessment of the status of and progress on each such action; and

"(D) an explanation of any delays and actions required to overcome these delays.

"(b) The preparation of these reports shall not increase the burden on persons outside the Federal Government of responding to mandatory requests for information.

"§ 3515. Administrative powers

"(a) Upon the request of the Director, each agency (other than an independent regulatory agency) shall make its services, personnel, and facilities available to the Director for the performance of functions under this chapter.

"(b) Upon the request of the Director, each agency shall, except when prohibited by law, furnish to the Director and give him access to all information in its possession which the Director may determine to be necessary for the performance of functions under this chapter.

"§ 3516. Rules and regulations

"The Director shall promulgate rules and regulations necessary to exercise the authority provided by this chapter.

"§ 3517. Consultation with other agencies and the public

"In the development of information policies, rules, regulations, procedures, and forms, the Director shall, from the beginning

of each initiative, consult with persons outside the Federal Government and the agencies affected.

"§ 3518. Effect on existing laws and regulations

"The authority of an agency under any other law to prescribe policies, rules, regulations, procedures, and forms for Federal information activities is subject to the authority conferred on the Director by this chapter.

"§ 3519. Access to information

"The Director and personnel in the Office of Federal Information Policy shall make such information as the Comptroller General may require for the discharge of his responsibilities. For this purpose, the Comptroller General or his representatives shall have access to all books, documents, papers, and records of that Office.

"§ 3520. Authorization of appropriations

"There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this chapter, and for no other purpose—

"(1) not to exceed \$8,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981.

"(2) not to exceed \$8,500,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1982.

"(3) not to exceed \$9,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1983."

"(b) The table of chapters of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking out:

"35. Coordination of Federal Reporting Systems."

and inserting in lieu thereof

"35. Coordination of Federal Information Policy."

"(c) (1) Section 2904 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking out paragraph (10) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(10) report to the appropriate oversight and appropriations committees of the Congress and to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget annually and at such times as he deems desirable, the results of activities conducted pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (9) of this section; (B) on evaluations of responses of Federal agencies to any recommendations resulting from inspections or studies conducted under paragraphs (8) and (9) of this section; and (C) on estimates of lost benefits or savings resulting from the failure of agencies to implement such recommendations."

"(2) Section 2905 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by redesignating the text thereof as subsection (a) and by adding at the end of such section the following subsection:

"(b) The Administrator of General Services shall assist the Administrator of the Office of Federal Information Policy in conducting studies and developing standards relating to record retention requirements proposed in the public and on State and local governments by Federal agencies."

Sec. 3. (a) The President and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall delegate to the Administrator of the Office of Federal Information Policy all the functions, authority, and responsibilities under section 103 of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 103).

"(b) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall delegate to the Administrator of the Office of Federal Information Policy all functions, authority, and responsibility of the Director under section 552a of title 5 and under sections 10 and 111 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 757, 759).

Sec. 4. (a) Section 400A of the Federal Education Provision Act is amended by striking at the end thereof the following subsection:

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"(h) The authority provided and the responsibilities imposed by this section shall terminate on October 1, 1982."

(b) Section 201 of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1211) is amended by striking out subsection (e).

(c) Subsection (f) of section 708 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 293h (f)) is repealed.

(d) Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Administrator, Office of Federal Information Policy, Office of Management and Budget."

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect on October 1, 1980.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. BROOKS) will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. HORTON) will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BROOKS).

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6410, with an amendment I propose, is the result of a growing concern that the way the Government collects, uses, and disseminates information must be improved. Inefficiencies in current Federal information practices drastically reduce the effectiveness of the Government while, at the same time, impose a substantial burden on the public.

The primary objectives of H.R. 6410 are: First, to reduce the information processing burden on the public and private sectors; second, to expand and strengthen Federal information management activities; and third, to decrease the paperwork burden on individuals, businesses, State and local governments, and others outside the Federal Government.

To accomplish these objectives the bill creates a new Office of Federal Information Policy within OMB which will be responsible for Government-wide information policy and oversight. The creation of the OMB Office and assignment of functions under H.R. 6410 are based on recommendations of the Commission on Federal Paperwork, the President's Federal data processing reorganization project, and the General Accounting Office.

H.R. 6410 will require the development and implementation of uniform and consistent information policies and practices. It will also require the new OMB Office to periodically evaluate and report on the agencies' information activities. This reporting will provide the necessary feedback to stimulate continued improvements in the Government's information management activities.

In addition, the bill will create a Federal information locator system which will contain descriptions of all informa-

tion requests made by Federal agencies to the public. The locator system will be managed and operated by the new OMB office.

Just prior to the committee's reporting the bill, the chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, Congressman CARL PERKINS, advised me of his concern over a provision of the bill which repeals the coordination and review procedure for education data collections. Chairman PERKINS believes that this procedure should not be repealed until OMB demonstrates its capability to assume this function.

While I believe data collections generated by all Federal agencies should be subjected to the same rules and scrutiny by the OMB office, I have proposed an amendment, suggested by Mr. PERKINS, which gives OMB time to integrate the education procedure into its own procedures. Mr. PERKINS has assured me that the language meets his concerns.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, the successful implementation of H.R. 6410 will achieve substantial savings by reducing the paperwork burden on the public and by improving Government efficiency through better management of its information resources.

I urge the House to support this bill.

□ 1230

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6410, the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980.

(Mr. HORTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for the implementation of a very important concept: That the Federal Government should treat information as a resource, not a free good, and manage information as it manages other resources. This concept has been near and dear to me ever since I learned, as Chairman of the Commission on Federal Paperwork, how significant it can be. It should become near and dear to all the Members of this House as they realize the substantial economies its implementation can achieve.

The Paperwork Commission, which served this country from 1975 to 1977, went out of business on time, and turned back over a million dollars in unused funds to the Treasury, estimated that over \$100 billion a year is spent in and out of Government on Federal information needs and handling. So paperwork is a big money item. And it is a problem that affects virtually every person and every critical issue in our Nation.

The Commission made 880 recommendations for lessening the Federal paperwork problem. One of the very most important of them was a proposal for establishing an institutional framework for managing the Government's information resources. As we pointed out—

The real culprit of the (Federal) paperwork burden is mismanagement of information resources. . . . There must be established (in the executive branch) an Information Resources Management function in-

corporating and integrating many disparate but related information activities. . . . (These activities must be brought) together under a single management coordination umbrella.

This bill carries forward that recommendation in two fundamental ways. First, it places the authority for setting information policy in the Government's central management agency, the Office of Management and Budget. Second, it requires each agency to designate a senior official to be its information resource manager, reporting directly to the agency head and responsible for following the policies set by OMB.

To address specifically the paperwork burden imposed by the Federal Government on the public, H.R. 6410 also rewrites the Federal Reports Act of 1942, which governs the clearance of forms which are used to collect information. The bill makes that law clearer and makes all agencies subject to its provisions. The revised Federal Reports Act would require that agencies could not collect data from private businesses or other people unless their requests had been approved by OMB.

To help OMB decide which information requirements to approve, the bill establishes a Federal information locator system to contain descriptions of all requests made by Federal agencies for the collection of information from the public. The system will be used to identify duplication in existing or new reporting or recordkeeping requirements and to locate existing information that may meet the needs of any agency that wants to collect new data.

Mr. Speaker, enactment of this legislation would have several significant, specific benefits. Comptroller General Elmer Staats identified them in written comments he provided to the Government Operations Committee:

A single control point for Federal information policy and oversight;

An end to fragmented responsibility for controlling Federal paperwork burdens on the public;

Visible and accountable officials for information management, both in OMB and in each agency;

Uniformity and consistency in policies for acquisition and management of advanced information technology;

Much needed visibility, authority, and accountability for statistical policy coordination and records management; and

Development and implementation of a long-needed Federal information locator system.

Mr. Staats concluded—

As I stated in my testimony, we believe that enactment of H.R. 6410 will mark the beginning of the long and arduous task to solve the many information management problems now existing. Successful performance of that task should result in improved information management and reduced paperwork burdens on the public fully justifying the relatively modest incremental costs associated with the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to keep in mind that last statement of the Comptroller General: Enactment of this bill, followed by effective implementation of it, "should result in improved information management and reduced paperwork burdens on the public fully justify-

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ing the relatively modest incremental costs associated with the bill." Join with me in supporting H.R. 6410.

● Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend very highly Chairman Jack Brooks and the entire Committee on Government Operations for the tremendous leadership they are showing today in trying to reduce the amount of Federal paperwork we are imposing upon our citizens. The Brooks' bill which is before us is a fine attempt to make more sense out of the present morass of Federal rules, regulations and the resulting paperwork. I salute Chairman Brooks and his committee for reporting this bill to the House.

I also thank the chairman for accommodating the Committee on Education and Labor with one problem that we had with the bill. In 1978 our committee and the Senate Subcommittee on Education under the leadership of Senator PELL sought to relieve the amount of Federal paperwork in the area of education through creating a coordinating mechanism for all education-related paperwork emanating from throughout the Federal Government.

The coordinating mechanism which is now housed in the National Center for Education Statistics is just now beginning to get a good hold on this immense problem. Within the last year that unit has reduced the burden imposed on respondents by Federal agencies by more than 1-million person hours.

Our committee is still not satisfied that that unit is being hard enough on all Federal agencies in approving their paperwork requests. But, we are encouraged by the progress which has been achieved to date and by the promise of achieving even more substantial reductions in the near future.

H.R. 6410 which is before us today would have repealed the authority in our Federal education laws for the existence of that unit. The reason given for this repeal was that the authority and duties of the Office of Management and Budget were being strengthened sufficiently under the bill to deal with paperwork across the Federal Government, including the area of education.

The Committee on Education and Labor has no problem at all with the basic thrust of the Brooks bill in terms of placing OMB in the pivotal position of controlling paperwork throughout the Federal Government. However, we are concerned that until OMB achieves its full potential under this bill, which could be several years off, we could lose the momentum for controlling paperwork which we have achieved in the area of education if our legislative enactments of 1978 were immediately repealed.

Chairman Brooks has been very understanding of our concern in this regard, and he has agreed to amend his committee's bill to remove the repeal of our provisions and instead to place a termination date of October 1, 1982, into our laws for this education paperwork control unit.

We fully agree with that amendment; and we want to make clear that if OMB

has achieved its full potential under the bill before us, within the next few years, it would be our expectation not to renew the authority for any such separate education unit. We would hope instead that all of the education-related duties would be folded into OMB's overall authority. If, however, OMB has not achieved the potential it has under this bill, then we would expect to review the situation and try to achieve some agreement on the best mechanism for controlling paperwork in the area of education.

In a nutshell, we do not want to lose the momentum for controlling paperwork which we have achieved in the area of education in the last 2 years through an immediate repeal of our education data control unit while we are all waiting for OMB to assume all of these new functions under the Brooks bill. But, we want to make clear that we do not have any specific predilection to any particular organizational structure in education in the long-run. Our only concern is that there be an effective control of paperwork in the area of education.

For the sake of legislative history, I would like to make clear our exact agreement as regards Chairman Brooks' amendment to extend the life of the education data unit until October 1, 1982. We are aware of the fact that there are several earlier sections of the bill, such as the proposed new sections 3507 (f), 3512, and 3518, which have general provisions which on their face may seem not to fit exactly with the authority of the education data unit which would be extended later in the bill in section 4. It is our clear intention that the amendment extending the data unit which appears later in the bill controls the applicability of these earlier sections.

The only reason that we left those proposed provisions unamended was that we hoped by 1982 to be able to fold education into the general provisions and therefore we would not want to diminish their general applicability. We want to make clear, however, our adherence to the statutory principle that whichever provision appears later in a bill, controls an earlier provision which could be seemingly contradictory.

Mr. Speaker, the Brooks bill addresses a problem which is bothering millions of our citizens, namely, that the Federal Government is creating too much of a paperwork burden. Those of us responsible for Federal education programs know that this is true in our area of responsibility. And, we applaud Chairman Brooks and his committee for dealing with this problem in such a strong and forthright fashion, and we support him fully.

● Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I believe this legislation, of which I am a cosponsor, will be a substantial step forward in making more effective the never-ending battle against unnecessary Federal paperwork.

I had the honor of serving for this entire 2-year period of operation as one of the two House members of the Commission on Federal Paperwork. Under the chairmanship of our colleague Congressman FRANK HORTON we made the most

intensive analysis yet attempted of this monstrous problem. And we were determined to approach it with steps that would be of practical help to the average businessman and the average citizen—not just by adding to the mounds of paperwork ourselves. This bill will carry out one of our objections.

H.R. 6410 will help by creating a central office in the Office of Management and Budget that will have specific authority and responsibility for government information policy and oversight. This office of Federal Information Policy will be responsible to the Congress, to the President and to the public. By focusing oversight power and responsibility in a single area it should facilitate the task of simplifying Federal paperwork. The office will be headed by an administrator appointed by the Director of the OMB. Its responsibility will include such areas as automatic data processing and telecommunications, paperwork clearance, records management, the Privacy Act and statistical policy.

Except for records management, since 1977 under the Department of Commerce, the OMB has supervisory functions in all these areas, but the bill will expand its management role in each of them as well as requiring specific actions by OMB to make certain our objectives are met on a timely basis.

A second major provision of the bill is the rewriting of the Federal Reports Act of 1942. This measure strengthens the clearance function, thus making it more feasible to hold the public reporting burden to a minimum. The power to approve agency data requests is consolidated under OMB, with an appropriate procedure by which the independent regulatory agencies can override an OMB disapproval by majority vote, thus safeguarding their status.

A third thrust of the measure comes with the establishment of a Federal information locator system. This system will contain summaries of all information request made by Federal agencies, thus serving two functions—pinpointing duplication in reports required by the agencies and also identifying existing information that may meet the needs of Congress or the public.

Monetary benefits from the passage of H.R. 6410 will enormously exceed the cost. Additional authorizations would be approximately \$4 million a year. The potential savings can be illustrated by a simple example given by the President's Federal data process reorganization project. This group asserts that the cost of administering the black lung program of the Department of Labor alone can be cut from \$41 million to \$11 million by automation.

Most important, as Comptroller General Elmer Staats has pointed out, the action will give much-needed visibility, authority and accountability for fiscal, policy coordination and records management.

Chairman Brooks and the Committee on Government Operations have performed splendidly in implementing some of the recommendations of the Commission on Federal Paperwork as

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well as those of the General Accounting Office and the Federal data processing reorganization project. I urge the adoption of this bill.

● Mr. PREYER. Mr. Speaker, in October of 1977, there was a meeting in your office at which the Commission on Federal Paperwork presented its final report. At that time, Commission members expressed concern that their recommendations might end up, as have many other Government studies, gathering dust on some shelf. They were assured by all present that the Congress could not and would not allow that to happen.

The following week my Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights held the first hearing on the Commission's recommendations. Since that time, I have worked closely, and had the opportunity to join with Chairman Brooks, Mr. STEED, and Mr. HOARON in sponsoring a number of bills aimed at reducing the paperwork and redtape burden the Federal Government imposes on citizens. H.R. 6410 represents the product of this effort.

I think in terms of its potential for improving both the efficiency and effectiveness of Government, this bill is extraordinarily important. For example, the General Accounting Office says the bill could result in a savings of as much as \$1 billion; a conservative OMB estimate points out that if the bill results in only a 3 percent reduction in time spent filling out Government forms we could save \$200 million a year.

Everybody talks about reducing the paperwork and redtape burden. H.R. 6410 will give us results to go along with the talk. I urge my colleagues to support this proposal.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Brooks) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6410, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Debate has been concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

Pursuant to clause 3, rule XXVII, the Chair will now put the question on each motion on which further proceedings were postponed in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order, all by the yeas and nays: H.R. 5043, H.R. 4088, and H.R. 6410.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

BANKRUPTCY TAX ACT OF 1980

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 5043, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5043, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 324, nays 0, not voting 107, as follows:

[Roll No. 151]

YEAS—324

Abdnor	Devine	Johnson, Calif.
Addabbo	Dickinson	Jones, N.C.
Akaka	Dicks	Jones, Okla.
Albosta	Dingell	Jones, Tenn.
Andrews, N.C.	Donnelly	Kastenmeier
Andrews, N. Dak.	Dornan	Kelly
Annunzio	Downey	Kemp
Archer	Drinan	Kildee
Ashbrook	Duncan, Oreg.	Kindness
Badham	Duncan, Tenn.	Kogovsek
Bafalis	Early	Kostmayer
Bailey	Edwards, Ala.	Kramer
Baldus	Edwards, Calif.	LaFalce
Barnard	Emery	Lagomarsino
Barnes	English	Latta
Bauman	Erdahl	Leach, Iowa
Beard, R.I.	Erlenborn	Leach, La.
Beard, Tenn.	Ertel	Leath, Tex.
Bellenson	Evans, Del.	Lee
Benjamin	Evans, Ga.	Lehman
Bennett	Fary	Leut
Bereuter	Fasell	Levitas
Bethune	Fazio	Lewis
Bevil	Fenwick	Livingston
Biaggi	Ferraro	Lloyd
Bingham	Findley	Long, La.
Blanchard	Fisher	Long, Md.
Bolling	Flippo	Lott
Boner	Boggs	Lujan
Bonior	Foley	Lukens
Bonker	Ford, Tenn.	Lungren
Bouquard	Forsythe	McClary
Bowen	Fountain	McCormack
Brademas	Frenzel	McDade
Breaux	Frost	McDonald
Brinkley	Fuqua	McHugh
Brodhead	Garcia	McKay
Brooks	Gardes	McKinney
Broomfield	Gephardt	Madigan
Brown, Calif.	Glamo	Markey
Brown, Ohio	Gibbons	Marriott
Broyhill	Gilman	Martin
Buchanan	Ginn	Matsui
Burgener	Glickman	Mattox
Burlison	Gonzalez	Mavroules
Burton, John	Gore	Mazzoli
Burton, Phillip	Gradison	Mica
Butler	Gramm	Michel
Byron	Grassley	Mikulski
Carr	Grisham	Miller, Ohio
Cavanaugh	Gudger	Mineta
Chappell	Guyer	Minish
Chisholm	Hall, Tex.	Mitchell, N.Y.
Claesen	Hamilton	Moakley
Clay	Hammer-	Mollohan
Cleveland	schmidt	Montgomery
Clinger	Hance	Moore
Coelho	Hansen	Moorhead, Pa.
Coleman	Harkin	Calif.
Conable	Harris	Mottl
Conte	Harsha	Murphy, N.Y.
Corman	Hawkins	Murphy, Pa.
Coughlin	Heckler	Murtha
Courter	Hefner	Natcher
Crane, Daniel	Heftel	Neal
Crane, Philip	Hollenbeck	Nedzi
D'Amours	Holt	Nelson
Daniel, Dan	Hopkins	Nichols
Daniel, R. W.	Horton	Nowak
Danielson	Howard	O'Brien
Dannemeyer	Hubbard	Oakar
Daschle	Huckaby	Oberstar
Davis, Mich.	Hughes	Obey
Davis, S.C.	Hyde	Ottenger
Derwinski	Ireland	Patten
	Jeffries	Paul
	Jenkins	

Pepper	Sawyer	Traxler
Perkins	Scheuer	Trible
Petri	Schroeder	Udall
Peyser	Schulze	Ullman
Pickle	Sebelius	Van Deerin
Porter	Seiberling	Vander Jagt
Preyer	Shannon	Vank
Price	Sharp	Vento
Pritchard	Shelby	Volkmner
Pursell	Shumway	Walker
Quayle	Shuster	Wampler
Quillen	Simon	Watkins
Rallsback	Skelton	Weaver
Rangel	Smith, Iowa	Weiss
Ratchford	Smith, Nebr.	White
Regula	Snowe	Whitcomb
Reuss	Snyder	Whitley
Rhodes	Spellman	Whittaker
Rinaldo	Spence	Whitten
Ritter	St Germain	Wilson, C. H.
Robinson	Stack	Winn
Roe	Stangeland	Wirth
Rosenthal	Stanton	Wolpe
Rostenkowski	Stark	Wright
Roth	Steed	Wyatt
Rousselot	Stenholm	Wydler
Roybal	Stockman	Wyllie
Royer	Stokes	Yates
Rudd	Studds	Yatron
Runnels	Symms	Young, Fla.
Sabo	Taylor	Young, Mo.
Satterfield	Thompson	Zablocki

NOT VOTING—107

Alexander	Ford, Mich.	Moffett
Ambro	Fowler	Murphy, Ill.
Anderson	Gingrich	Myers, Ind.
Calif.	Goldwater	Myers, Pa.
Anderson, Ill.	Goodling	Nolan
Anthony	Gray	Panetta
Applegate	Green	Pashayan
Ashley	Guarini	Patterson
Aspin	Hagedorn	Pease
Atkinson	Hall, Ohio	Rahall
AuCoin	Hanley	Richmond
Bedell	Hightower	Roberts
Boland	Hillis	Rodino
Campbell	Hinson	Rose
Carney	Holland	Russo
Carter	Holtzman	Santini
Cheney	Hutto	Sensenbrenner
Collins, Ill.	Ichord	Solarz
Collins, Tex.	Jacobs	Solomon
Conyers	Jeffords	Staggers
Corcoran	Jenrette	Stewart
Cotter	Johnson, Colo.	Stratton
de la Garza	Kazen	Stump
Deckard	Lederer	Swift
Delums	Leland	Synar
Derrick	Loeffler	Tauke
Diggs	Lowry	Thomas
Dixon	Lundine	Walgren
Dodd	McCloskey	Waxman
Dougherty	McEwen	Williams, Mont.
Eckhardt	Maguire	Williams, Ohio
Edgar	Marks	Wilson, Bob
Edwards, Okla.	Marlenee	Wilson, Tex.
Evans, Ind.	Mathis	Wolf
Fish	Miller, Calif.	Young, Alaska
Fithian	Mitchell, Md.	Zerfetti

□ 1250

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Russo with Mr. Goldwater.
Mr. Hanley with Mr. Myers of Indiana.
Mr. Kazen with Mr. Pashayan.
Mr. Mitchell of Maryland with Mr. Hagedorn.
Mr. Moffett with Mr. Goodling.
Mr. Myers of Pennsylvania with Mr. Anderson of Illinois.
Mr. Panetta with Mr. Campbell.
Mr. Richmond with Mr. Carter.
Mr. Rodino with Mr. Corcoran.
Mr. Roberts with Mr. Jeffords.
Mr. Staggers with Mr. Hinson.
Mr. Waxman with Mr. Hillis.
Mr. Wolf with Mr. Dougherty.
Mr. Zerfetti with Mr. Edwards of Oklahoma.
Mr. Ambro with Mr. Marlenee.
Mr. Ashley with Mr. McCloskey.
Mr. Atkinson with Mr. McEwen.
Mr. AuCoin with Mr. Young of Alaska.
Mr. Guarini with Mr. Bob Wilson.